

Name _____ Date _____

Fifth Grade Student Learning Objective (SLO)
Social Studies Test Study Guide

Test Date: May 10, 2016

Flash Cards Due: May 3, 2016

Over the course of this school year, you have learned about many social studies related concepts. The entire fifth grade will be tested on these concepts and the related vocabulary.

To prepare for the test, you need to review only the words on the back of this sheet. There will be 40 multiple choice questions on the test.

The test will be double weighted toward your last quarter's report grade.

You have already created flash cards for most of these vocabulary words, and we have discussed them in school. Take your rings of flash cards and create one ring that includes all of the 56 words on the back of this sheet. If you are missing any of the cards, create new ones. Each unit's vocabulary list is attached. The corresponding unit is listed after each word in parentheses.

The words that have an * may not be in the unit glossaries. They are listed on a separate page called *Additional Words to Study* which is included at the end of this packet.

You should be studying every day until the assessment. You will not be able to prepare effectively for this test in one or two days. Use your time well.

Good luck!

Parent's Signature _____ Date _____

▲ Vocabulary List ▲

NOTE: The unit where the word is found is listed in parentheses.

Words with * are on the *Additional Words to Study* list at the end of this packet.

agriculture (Geography)	nation (Government)
amendment (Government)	needs (Economics)
archipelago (Geography)	New World (European Explorers and Slavery)
boundary (Geography)	physical map (Geography)
citizen (Government)	plateau (Geography)
civilization (A New World Rising) *	political map (Geography)
climate (Geography)	producer (Economics) *
command economic system (Economics)*	quipu (A New World Rising)
compass rose (Geography)	rainforest (Geography)
conquistador (European Explorers and Slavery)	region (Geography)
consumer (Economics) *	resources (Geography)
demand (Economics)	rights (Government)
desert (Geography)	scale (Geography) *
diverse (all units) *	scarcity (Economics)
economics (Economics)	slavery (European Explorers and Slavery)
equality (Government)	strait (Geography)
ethnic (European Explorers and Slavery) *	supply (Economics)
exports (Economics)	tariff (Economics)
geography (Geography)	terracing (A New World Rising)
government (Government)	traditional economic system (Economics) *
hieroglyphics (A New World Rising)	turning point (European Explorers and Slavery)
imports (Economics)	vegetation (Geography)
indigenous population (European Explorers and Slavery)	veto (Government)
interdependence (Economics)	wants (Economics)
irrigation (Geography/A New World Rising)	western hemisphere (Geography)
island (Geography)	
legend (Geography) *	
majority rule (Government)	
market economic system (Economics) *	
Mestizos (European Explorers and Slavery)	
moratorium (Economics)	

NOTE: EVEN THOUGH YOU ALREADY HAVE A CARD FOR CIVILIZATION, USE THE DEFINITION ON THE BACK PAGE WITH THE *.

Vocabulary "A New World Rising"

1. artifact - usually a simple object such as a tool or ornament showing human work and representing a culture or a stage in the development of a culture
2. Caribbean - a region that consists of the Caribbean Sea, its islands and the surrounding coasts
3. chinampas - small, stationary, artificial islands built on a freshwater lake for agricultural purposes
4. city-state - a state that has its own government and consists of a city and the area around it
5. civilization - the stage of human social development and organization that is considered most advanced
6. codex - the first kind of book made up of a number of sheets of paper or papyrus, hand-written, usually stacked and bound by fixing one edge and with covers thicker than the sheets
7. culture - the characteristic features of everyday life shared by people in a particular place or time
8. environment - the whole complex of factors such as soil, climate, and living things that influence the form and the ability to survive of a plant, animal, or human being
9. glyphs - symbolic figures or a characters (as in the Mayan system of writing) usually cut in or carved in relief
10. hieroglyphics - a system of writing mainly in pictorial characters
11. hypothesis - something not yet proved but assumed to be true for purposes of further study or investigation
12. iconography - the images or symbols related to something
13. irrigation - bringing in water to the land to help plants grow
14. land bridge - an isthmus or wider land connection between otherwise separate areas, over which animals, plants, and human beings are able to cross
15. Mesoamerica - the geographic region extending approximately from central Mexico to Belize, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and northern Costa Rica
16. migration - to move from one country, place, or locality to another
17. North America - a region that includes Canada and the United States
18. Paleo-Indians - name given to the first peoples who entered, and subsequently lived, in the American continents during the final glacial episodes
19. quipu - an ancient Inca device for recording information, consisting of colored threads knotted in different ways
20. South America - a continent and region of the Western Hemisphere southeast of North America and has much of it south of the Equator
21. terracing - make or form (sloping land) into a number of level areas resembling a series of steps to create a flat area to farm
22. creation myth - symbolic narrative of how the world began and how people first came to inhabit it

Grade 5 SS/ELA
Unit Two: European Explorers and Slavery

Vocabulary “European Explorers and Slavery”

- 1 • conquistador - a conqueror, especially one of the 16th-century Spanish soldiers who defeated the Indian civilizations of Mexico, Central America, or Peru
- 2 • cultural diversity - a society where groups of people with different customs, beliefs, arts, and way of life live together
- 3 • cultural exchange - groups of people who share and adopt different aspects of their lives
- 4 • culture - the beliefs, customs, arts, way of life, of a particular society, group, place, or time
- 5 • demographics - data about population characteristics
- 6 • encomienda - a grant by the Spanish King under which a Spanish soldier or colonist was granted a piece of land or a village together with its Native American population
- 7 • ethnic group - a group sharing a common and distinctive culture, religion, language, and way of life
- 8 • immune - cannot be affected by a disease
- 9 • indigenous population - people already living in a particular region or environment before exploration by Europeans
- 10 • Ladinos - a mix of mestizos and Spanish peoples
- 11 • mestizos - people of mixed Native American and European, usually Spanish or Portuguese, ancestry
- 12 • Middle Passage - the forced voyage of enslaved Africans across the Atlantic Ocean to the Americas
- 13 • New World - North America, Mesoamerica, the Caribbean, and South America
- 14 • Northwest Passage - a route by sea between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans along the northern coast of North America
- 15 • pandemic - a disease occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting a very high number of people
- 16 • polytheism - belief in many gods
- 17 • slavery - a system under which people are treated as property to be bought and sold, and are forced to work
- 18 • turning point - a moment when the course of events is changed or a significant change occurs

Unit 3

adapt	to change in order to fit new conditions
archipelago	a group or chain of islands clustered together in a sea or ocean
bay	an inlet of a body of water (as the sea) that is usually smaller than a gulf
bodies of water	Water in different sizes and shapes naturally found on the Earth's surface. Oceans, seas, bays, lakes, rivers, and ponds are examples of bodies of water.
border	a boundary especially of a country or state
climate	local weather conditions of an area like temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, wind and other conditions
coast	the land next to the ocean
Compass Rose	a symbol that shows the directions: north, south, east, and west
continent	a very large body of land
degrees	the unit of measurement used for latitude and longitude
delta	a low, watery land formed at the mouth of a river. It is formed from the silt, sand and small rocks that flow downstream in the river and are deposited in the delta .
desert	an area with less than ten inches of rain per year and a rocky sandy surface
eastern hemisphere	the half of Earth east of the Prime Meridian
environment	the geographic characteristics that surround and affect the way people live
environment concerns/issues	interests people have about the care of the natural environment
forest	an area where coniferous and deciduous trees are the most dominant plant. Deciduous trees share their leaves in the fall. Coniferous trees include trees that have pinecones, such as fir and spruce.
geographic characteristics	things that distinguish one place from another. These are divided into two groups: physical and human.
geography	description of the natural environment of a place It includes physical features (landforms and bodies of water), weather and climate, soil, vegetation, and animal life.

Unit 3 Geography in the Western Hemisphere
Grade 5 Social Studies/ELA Curriculum

grasslands	flat or rolling areas of land covered with grasses. If located in North America, they are called prairies. In South America they are called pampas.
gulf	a large body of water that cuts deep into the land
hemisphere	half of the globe or half of the earth. The four hemispheres are northern, southern, eastern, and western.
human/environmental interaction	explains how people live in their environment
isthmus	a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses. An isthmus has water on two sides.
island	a piece of land that has water all around it
landforms	the different shapes of Earth's surface - mountains, hills, plateaus, plains, valleys, peninsulas, and islands are examples of landforms
lake	a body of salt or fresh water that is surrounded by land
latitude/longitude	imaginary lines on a map or globe that measure distance north and south of the Equator and distance east and west of the Prime Meridian
legend/key	explains the meaning of the symbols on the map
marsh	an area of soft wet land usually overgrown by grasses
Mesoamerica	Southern part of North America extending from Mexico to northwestern Columbia
migrate/migration/immigration	to move from one country or region to another with the intent of staying at the place for a long period of time
mountain	a land form that is very high and steep. They are usually wide at the bottom and rise to a narrow peak or ridge.
natural environment	the physical setting of a place including the land, air, water, plants, and animals
North America	continent comprising Greenland, United States, and Canada
Northern Hemisphere	the half of the earth north of the Equator
ocean	a large body of saltwater
pampas	the vast fertile grassy plains of southern South America
physical map	a map that shows landforms

Unit 3 Geography in the Western Hemisphere
Grade 5 Social Studies/ELA Curriculum

plains	large areas of flat lands
plateau	high, flat land
political map	a map that shows location and borders of countries and communities
Prime Meridian	the line of longitude from the South Pole to the North Pole measured in degrees. It divides Earth into Eastern and Western Hemispheres.
population density	the number of people living per square mile
prairie	a large open area of grassland
province	an administrative district or division of a country
rainforest	a dense, either tropical or temperate forest that receives lots of rain year round
region	a broad geographic area
resources	things that people can use, such as oil, lumber, and water that come from nature
river	flow of water that goes to an ocean or lake
scale	the measurement on a map or globe that shows the distance between places
settlement	an arrangement of places where people live, including rural and urban centers
South America	the entire Western Hemisphere continent south of Mesoamerica
Southern Hemisphere	the half of the earth south of the equator
strait	a narrow body of water that connects two larger bodies of water
technology	skills methods, tools, machines and other things used of perform activities. Technology changes over time and affects the way we live work, and play.
transportation	ways goods and people move from place to place thereby linking communities
tropics	the area on the earth between the 23 ½ degrees N and 23 ½ S lines of latitude, where the climate is almost always hot
tundra	a cold, dry region covered with snow for more than half the year; vast treeless plain where the subsoil is always frozen

Unit 3 Geography in the Western Hemisphere
Grade 5 Social Studies/ELA Curriculum

valley	area of low land with mountains or hills on either side, often having a river or stream along the bottom
vegetation	all the plant life found in an area
Western Hemisphere	the half of the earth comprising North and South America and their surrounding waters west of the Prime Meridian

Glossary

Glossary: What is Government Anyway?

amendment	major change or addition in a constitution or body of laws
branches of government	the divisions of government each with their own powers. The United States has three branches of government: Executive, Judicial, and Legislative
Canadian Parliamentary Democracy	form of government based on consent of the governed There is more than one political party. The people elect their representatives to be members of Parliament which chooses the Prime Minister. If the Parliament loses confidence in the Prime Minister, he/she has to call new elections.
capitol	the building in which a state or national legislature assembles
congress	the chief lawmaking body of a nation
choice	ability to make a decision among alternatives
citizen	a person who is recognized as a member of a state or nation
citizenship	membership in a nation with its accompanying rights and responsibilities
civic values	those important principles that serve as the foundation for the democratic form of government such as justice, rule of law, majority rule
constitution	the basic beliefs and laws of a nation, state or social group that establish the powers and duties of government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it
constitutional monarchy	a parliamentary democracy where the king or queen is the head of state and the prime minister is head of the government
decision-making	the process of monitoring and influencing public and civic life by working with others, clearly expressing ideals and interests, building alliances, seeking consensus, negotiating compromise, and managing conflict
democracy	form of government based on consent of the governed
dictator	a ruler with complete power and authority over a country
dictatorship	a form of government that has a ruler with complete power and authority
government	the group of people who control and make decisions for a country, state, or local area
human rights	those basic political, economic, and social rights that all human beings are entitled to such as liberty, life, and freedom of beliefs
justice	the quality of being just, impartial, or fair
leader	one who is in charge of an organization or group
majority rule	one more than half makes decisions for the entire group
nation	a political organization with defined geographic boundaries uniting people by a common government

Glossary

National Assembly of People's Power	the law making body of Cuba
Parliament	a national representative body having supreme legislative powers within a nation with the power to appoint the Prime Minister
President	the elected head of a republic
Prime Minister	a person selected by Parliament to be the chief executive officer in a nation
republic	a government having a chief of state who is not a monarch
revolution	overthrow of the existing government and its replacement by a new form of government
sovereignty	freedom from outside control
United States Presidential Democracy	form of government based on consent of the governed. There is more than one political party. Representatives are elected to vote for the laws on behalf of the people. The President is elected by the people not chosen by Congress.
veto	power to reject a bill; in the United States the President can reject a bill passed by Congress

rights

principles of freedom; in the United States, they are protected by the Constitution

equality

a concept that refers to people being treated the same, regardless of gender, color, religion, or any other differences

Grade 5 Integrated Social Studies/ ELA: The Western Hemisphere
Unit 4 Economics of the Western Hemisphere
Unit Five Glossary

Unit 5 Glossary
Economics in the Western Hemisphere

- 1 . **demand** - the ability and desire to purchase goods or services at a specified time and price
- 2 . **dependent** - to rely on another
- 3 . **economics** - concerned with description and analysis of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services
- 4 . **embargo** - an order of the government restricting trade
- 5 . **export** - to send goods and services abroad especially for sale in another country
- 6 . **goods** - manufactured articles or products
- 7 . **import** - to bring goods or services into a country from another country usually for selling
- 8 . **industry** - the businesses that provide a particular product or service
- 9 . **interdependence** - to depend or rely on one another
- 10 . **manufacturing** - making from raw materials or natural resources by hand or by machinery
- 11 . **moratorium** - an official delay
- 12 . **natural resource** - something such as a mineral, waterpower source, forest, or kind of animal that is found in nature and is valuable to humans
- 13 . **needs** - something that is necessary for humans to live a healthy life
- 14 . **production** - to create something by work
- 15 . **scarcity** - lacking in quantity or number
- 16 . **self-sufficient** - able to take care of oneself without outside help
- 17 . **services** - useful labor that does not produce goods
- 18 . **specialization** - to limit one's attention or energy to one business or job
- 19 . **supplement** - an addition that makes something better
- 20 . **supply** - the amount of something
- 21 . **tariff** - a list of taxes placed by a government on imported goods
- 22 . **trade** - the business of buying and selling items
- 23 . **wants** - desire or wish for things

Additional Vocabulary to Study

agriculture – the practice of farming, raising animals, and growing crops for humans to eat

boundary – a line or natural feature that separates one area, or country from another

civilization – has these characteristics: organized religion, job specialization, cities, government, language and writing systems, technology, social hierarchy

command economic system – government owns all property and businesses

consumer – a person or business that buys and/or uses goods and services

diverse – many different people of various backgrounds and nationalities

ethnic – defined by the food, language, and cultural traditions of a particular group making it different and unique from others

irrigation - the act of taking water from a source and directing it to an arid, or dry region in order to water crops

legend – a key on a map that explains the symbols used

market economic system – ownership of resources and businesses by individuals with some government regulation

resources - things that people can use such as water, oil, and lumber

producer – a person that makes goods

scale - the line at the bottom of the map that allows you to measure accurate distances

traditional economic system – decisions are based on what has been done in the past